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wind. Perhaps applied to Tibur the adjective is more pregnant than "well-watered" and suggests moisture in the ground and in the air as well as the Anio's falls and fast-flowing streams. Perhaps then (I must comment ironically on my own comments) it is untranslatable.

In these ambling notes I am not giving an idea of the scope of the seventy-three pages, which the titles of the four chapters suggest: "Early Tibur"; "Tibur under the Roman Empire"; "The Government of Tibur"; "The Cults of Tibur." Legend and history, scenery and products, officials and villa-owners, gods and temples, all have their place in the study, and the rich mass of material gathered is welded into a new and vivid picture of Tibur.

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Virgil's "Gathering of the Clans." By W. WARDE FOWLER. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell (New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.), 1916. \$1.20 net.

A little volume of 96 pages with the above title has come from the pen of that well-known scholar, W. Warde Fowler. In the introduction he tells us that the title was suggested by a friend who in calling upon him chanced to refer to the gathering of the armies at present fighting in Europe as the "gathering of the clans." This directed the author's attention again to the seventh book of Virgil, particularly to lines 601-817. The Oxford text is given on one page and a metrical translation by James Rhoades on the other. Then follows the introduction, in which is stated the motive of Virgil in giving this catalogue of nations. That motive was the "wish to move the feeling of his Italian reader as he sees the stately procession of Italian warriors passing before him, or perchance to fill his mind with pride and pleasure at finding among them the ancient representatives of his own city or district." Virgil was a staunch supporter of that Italian policy definitely inaugurated by Augustus; but unity of feeling was not a fact among the peoples of Italy, and the author shows how Virgil met and overcame these difficulties. The remainder of the volume is given up to a series of comments on various passages, which possess the merit of being free from the dryness of most "notes" that are given. These comments are delightful reading and most suggestive, and after going through them one returns with renewed interest to this part of his Virgil. They should be read by every lover of Virgil for a deeper appreciation of the great Roman poet.

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